Businces Notices.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IS COMING .- You will no go out on the Fourth of July, we hope, without a next, elegant, praceful, and light new Har, adapted to the day and the season. Where can you get if you ask. We reply, at the corner of Breadway and Fulton at, where KNOX will show you an assertment of Sammer Hars that cannot be surpassed. One thing commends KNOX's Hars for holiday wear—mobody ever puts bricks in them, their wearers being all gentlonien.

THE DEMAND UNABATED. bas sold as immense quantity of his
Twelve Shilling Gaireas

at his new establishment,
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.,
this Spring, and the demand for them continues very great.
They are nest, well made, and of excellent materials—just
the articles for town or country west.
Lades, do not leave the city without procuring a supply of

these articles.
You cannot fall to be delighted with thom. ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

New York. June 29, 1857.

The public are respectfully informed that the Price of Board at this Hetel has NOT BERN ADVANCED, but is as it has been heretofore, \$2 50 per dices.

TREADWELL, WRITCOMS & Co.

WARNOEK & CO.,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS,

No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. An immense assortment of GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER HATS.

ADVICE TO STRANGERS.

If-you want to buy but \$5 worth of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, or Silver Playre Ware.

It Will, Pay You
to make your selections at Dalley's Co. 's, Nos.631 and 633 Broadway, even if you had to expend double stage fare to get there.

Look at their prices: White Pluner Sets, 154 pieces, \$16; White Tee Sets, 44 pieces, \$3 25; White Tollet Sets, \$4; Cut-Glass Gobiets, the dozen, \$3 25; White Tollet Sets, \$4; Cut-Glass Wines, the dozen, \$5 cet ts; three light Chandellers, \$7; Hall lights, \$3; Bedroom Folding Brackets, 75 cents; Silver-plated Castors, of \$c. tottless \$4 75; Silver plated Castors, 65 cottless \$4 55; Silver plated Tes Spoons the dozen, \$3 35; Silver-plated Tes Spoons the dozen, \$4 37; Silver-plated Tes Spoons the dozen, \$4 15 silver plated Castors, of \$c. to the set of the Spoons the dozen, \$4 25; Silver-plated Tes Spoons the dozen \$4 25; Silver-plated Spoons the dozen \$4 25; Silver-plated Tes Spoons the dozen \$4 25; Silver-plated Spoons the dozen \$4

Perfect fitting COATS, VESTS and PANTALOONS. Perfect Billing COATS, VESTS and PANTALOUSE, in the lettest stym, made in the best usemmer and positively to the time required by customers, at a great saving of rent and other expenses. Grounds P. Fox, Taim, e., owner of the house, store and bit No. 67 Aunity-st., hear Broadway, supploys on hispremises superior, perhaps the very best Eoglish, Frence, German and America, protossed Cutters and experienced Swing Tailors, viz. Instead of grinding the employees down to the lowest cost, goes on pays them liberally for the dest work, there by divining a saving to customers and work people of about \$6,000 per annum, hitherto paid to a Broadway landlord for possession unsatisfactory uncertain tenure promises.

TO THE RETAIL HATTERS OF THE CITY AND

REMOVAL. I M. SINGER & Co. will remove their SEWING MACHIN

business from No. 323 to No. 456 Broadway, corner of Grand st., on THURSDAY, July 2.

REMOVAL .- MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office of No. 24 Madden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Versyst., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Brases, Sik Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Banisges of most approved patterns skillfully applied. Private application rooms for Ladius. A competent female in attendance.

Second-hand and new PIANOS at lower price Second-hand and new Pianos at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the Warses Piano and Music Rooms, No. 353 Broadway. One 6j-octave Glibert Æolin Piano, price when new \$400, will be sold for \$200, one 60. 6 outsive Æolin, price \$250, will be sold for \$200, one footave melangany Smith Piano for \$30, and Chickering 7-octave, Piano, new \$300, for \$250, one 7 \$200, one Glibert Piano, new, price \$350, for \$250, one 7 cetave Chickering Piano, richly carved, with pear keys, price \$700, will be sold for \$500, one 7 octave, carved legs, firests Piano, price new \$500, for \$250. Pianos and Melodeous for rest, and rent allowed on purchase. For sole on monthly payments.

No family who prize health or comfort can af forsi to do without one of GROVER & BAKER's new SEWING MACHEES, made expressly for FARTLE Use. We advise all to sail and examine them at No. 435 Broadway, before purchasing may of the inferior Machines in the may bet

The Rev. W. H. MILBURN will return from

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-In buying such SINCER'S SEWING Machine, the truest concurny at the buy the best. They who purchase Sixcia's Macaissa always are what they want, and see them with satisfaction and prefit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior mackines it is market are sure to mufor disapporationent, vexacion and ion it. M. Sixgan & Co., No. 323 Broadway, N. Y.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 523 Broadway, N. Y.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Mild operation with successful offect are the poculiarity of
BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Our race are subject to a redundancy of vitlated bile at this season, and it is as dangerous as it is prevalent, but
BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

afford an invaluable and efficient protection. By their occasional use, we prevent the rediction of those impurities which, when in authorizing quantities, cause so much danger to the body's health. They some cure liver complaint, dyspe, etc. i. was of appetite, pain in the head, heartburn, pain to the breast bone, and cure future to the product of the productions and continuous.

Others when nothing has redieved voguiting of the

character, whether from sea-sickness or otherwise, where the retaking has been appelling, a similar doze of has at once curred, and the patient has fallen into a sweet sleep. When the mind sea-ind collect itself, when the memory falls; when it is no effort to it the attention; when, are stopp is broken and our waking hours horsesed with fore-hodings of evil, then flanancerive's Pittas should be used. If three warnings remain unbreshed, Rhomantism, Consemption, Discuss of the Heart Billoma Attentions, Jaundice, Dropsics, Pites, Apoplexies and Controveness will endednily present thousanders. These Braxmaries Pittas would have prevented, but nevertheless these they will also care. Lee their at once, do not let prejudice prevent the use of the simple hat p each remedy.

would have previously to the not let prejudice prevent the use of this simple but privat remedy.

But our The World by Years.

Twenty Millian Boxes Sold, and the Spreek of These Carlot of the Spreek of These Principal Office, No. 43 Brandwich's Building, Causi st. Sold that by T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia. In London, John by T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia. In London, John

BEWARE OF COUNTERPEITS! WIGS !- HAIR-DYE!!- WIGS!!-BATCHELOR'S Wise and Touries have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrased all ever the world for their graneful boards, case and deverbility—diting to a chorun. The largest and bust stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DVE. Soild at Battoution's No. 228 Strondway.

THE ATLANTIC SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPERS —To argue in favor of those articles would be fully. The Dvn is admitted to be the heat in men. Look at the clear Waven, the glossy deep blacks is produced. Could Nature do butter Impossible. Sold and applied at No. 6 A for House.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS

Spicudid burgains. A great rush is being made to KELTY & FERUTESON'S, No. 321 Broadway and No. 64 Roade st., to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than the cast of importation. Or early, Also the larguet stock of Window Shades in New York, chean.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is the only externa

SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS, for preserving all kinds of Frest and Vogetables, without sugar or any other preservative property, are the only reliable and safe Canis in use. All orders, by post or otherwise, forwarded to any part of the city free of expense. We alsa & Pxovoxy, Soie Proprietors, No. 216 Front-st., near Beckman.

Prof. ALEX. C. BARRY'S Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for Bress-ing, Beautifying, Cleaning, Curing, Preserving, Restor-ing the Hair. Ladies try it.

Soid everywhere.

EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & Co.,

No. 196 Greenwich at. have a large stock of the following which they ofter at the lowest rates for Casa;
All kinds Courses.
All kinds Pork.
All kinds Barr.
All kinds Barr.
All kinds Harr.
All kinds Harr.
All kinds Harr.
All kinds Land.
All kinds Land.
All kinds Land.
Smoked Shoulders.
Smoked Shoulders.

FARINA CRACKERS. he only manufacturer of Fasting Crackers in a. Others have tried to imitate them, but have

failed.

Since Wind's Farina Crackers have become so popular, one or two individuals nave named their crackers Farina Crackers, and have capied portions of Mr. Wing's advertisement in order to induce the billed that theirs were the same as Wing's. The attempt at deception should be understood by all.

Mr. Wing manufactures nothing but Farina Crackers, on all of which his name is stamped, and those are the only Crackers made containing the true qualities of Farina.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS may be had at wholesale only of A. N. Thompson & Co.,

Nos. 221 and 225 Fution st., New-York.

GENESEE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT. - During the last year this College has enjoyed unusual prosperity. and the Commencement exercises of the class of 1857 were of more than common interest. It was the large cet class ever graduated by the institution, and has made and left an impression that many years will not

The most interesting feature of the Commencemen was the graduation of five ladies. They did themselves henor, and sustained themselves through a long and severe course of study. It is but justice to say that the ladies are not in the least favored because they are ladies the course is a full and thorough college course. This is now an established feature in Genesco College, and is growing in favor with every Annual Commencement.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1867.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week will go to press to-morrow morning. A few more advertise-ments will be received if handed in early to-day. 176,000 copies will be printed. Price \$1 a line for

The Mayor yesterday called a special meeting of the Board of Councilmen to secure the speedy adoption of the resolutions passed in the other Board, directing the Corporation Counsel to seize upon the books and papers of the Street Department, keeping them out of the reach of anybody except Charles Devlin and Fernando Wood. The resolutions were not adopted, but referred to the Law Committee, to report at a future day.

Brooklyn, it would seem, is in a fair way of maintaining its equality with New-York, so far at least, as the character, or want of character, of some of its Aldermen is concerned. The report of the Committee of the Aldermen appointed to investigate the charges of bribery against certain members of that Board, in their capacity as a Com mittee of the Beard of Health, goes far to show that there are nuisances in Brooklyn that need abatement, not merely at Mr. De Berg's factory, but considerably nearer the center of the city. An abstract of the report, with the resolutions of expulsion founded upon it, are given elsewhere.

Our Washington dispatch gives the route agreed upon for the transmission of the California Oreland Mail. The combined Express Companies have the contract for semi-weekly service at \$595,000 per annum.

There is perhaps nothing in which the old fogy journals of all classes, especially our American sham Democratic journals, have taken greater delight than in the ides, out of which they have striven to squeeze by constant repetition the utiliest satisfaction it could be made to afford, that the British West Indies have been ruined, and especially that the sugar cultivation of those colonies has been destroyed, by the emancipation of the slaves.

It is said of the visit to England of that good clergyman, Commissary Blair of Virginia, to solicit some assistance from the Crown toward the foundation of the College of William and Mary, that to his representation that the people of Virginia had souls to be saved, he got from Attorney-General Seymour only the gruff and curt reply, "Damu your souls; make tobacco." This race of Attorney-Generals and philanthropists is not yet by any means extinct. It seems to have been the opinion of a large class of persons that the West Indies and their inhabitants exist only for the purpose of producing sugar; and all the sympathy ever expressed by a large proportion of American journals toward the great experiment of free labor, of civilization and of education going on there, might be included in the corresponding curse and injunction, "Damu your souls; make

But this taunt, so often and so triumphantly repeated, and with such deep satisfaction to those who employ it, is, like other human felicities, likely to prove short-lived. In fact, it has become siready no longer available-at least among those who keep themselves informed as to the progress of events. Struggling through the inconveniences always attending every great change, and having been obliged to encounter not one great change, but another also on the top of that; not merely the trials of emancipation, but the still severer trials of free trade; obliged not merely to pay wages to their laborers and to be content with that amount of labor which the laborers chose to dispose of, but obliged also to surrender that protection which from the first introduction of the sugar cultivation they had always enjoyed, and to compete in the market with slavegrown sugars, the British West India Colonies have, nevertheless, gradually come back to an amount of production nearly approaching that of my former period. Barbados and Antigua, the oldest and most thickly settled of the British islands, make more sugar by free labor than they ever did in the most flourishing period of slave cultivation, while in every other respect the condition of the inhabitants is vastly improved. British Guianswhich a certain Pro Slavery journal of this city that makes vast pretensions to general intelligence will persist in speaking of as an island-has come back to the old mark, and, as is stated in a private letter we have seen, the sugar planters are making fortunes. The same is the case in Trinidad, where the production has been carried far beyoud the limit of the slave time, and whence large quantities—quite a new feature in the trade of the West Indies—are now shipped to the United States. We quote on this subject from The Port of Spain

Gazette : Gazette:

"The amount of produce shipped to America will, we should think, afford matter for serious speculation to our British merchants. There are now more than 1,700 tons of American shipping loading in the Gulf, and equal to 227 hhds, of sugar, and 242 puncheons of molasses have left for that market since our last summary was written. In return, the stocks of American goods on hand are very large; breadstuffs, lumber, &c., are in abundance and cheap. But the arrivals are looked upon with very different eyes now, when we know that each vessel is likely to take our sugar away in return, to what it was when nothing went but hard cash."

But while the other Colonies are thus recoverng themselves, the baters of fiberty and maligners of free labor have continued to draw vast satisfaction from the condition of Jamaica, which, cooperating with one or two local journals of that island in the old slave interest, they have-in print -ruined over and over again, and reduced to the last stage of poverty, misery, abandonment and desolation. Very active and conspicuous among the ill birds thus busy in fouring their own nest, and in helping, by spreading panic, to bring about their own prediction that Jamaica must and soon would cease to be a sugar growing Colony, has been The Colonial Standard and Jamaica Dispatch. That journal, printed at Kingston, has been, ever since the Emancipation question was first mooted. most consistently Pro-Slavery and most profusely lachrymose-a Colonial Jeremiah, as it were, lamenting over, not the captivity, but the freedom of its country-a West Indian Niobe, pouring out a perpetual flood of tears, not over lost children, but over lost slaves. But even The Colonial Standard, after sitting so long in darkness and sadness, begins at last to see light and happiness, as witness the following from that paper of June 4:

"It used, in some quarters, a few years ago, to be Faid of The Colonial Standard, that it wrote up the ruin of the country, to the injury of those who were compelled either to cultivate its soil, or to live by the substantial credit of the commonwealth; and there were many who considered that we did positive wrong to the community by publishing the truth. We believed then, as we believe still, that it was only by making the actual state of the Colony known to the believed then, as we believe still, that it was only by making the actual state of the Colony known to the Government and to the people, that there was the re-motest chance of awakening the attention of the British

public to the grievances under which Jamaica thea suffered. We hope, however, none will have been induced to consider us as merely the oracles of evil. We should have been too happy, during the last twelve years, to have been the unvarying reporters of protracted and unceniable prosperity, if the condition of the Colony could have justified us in adopting that line of public policy; and, therefore, if is with heartfelt satisfaction that, during the last eighteen months, we have been enabled to announce the gradual progress of affairs toward improvement, and it is still more gratifying to feel that this improvement, progressive as it has been, is likely to be of at least considerable duration, if it be not of actual permanence."

From another recent number of that paper we From another recent number of that paper we

copy the following: "The Port of Kingston presents an animated ap-pearance. It is said that there are more vessels in the harbor now than there have been at any one period

for the last ten years. On one particular day last week we learn that no less than upward of 8,000 barrels of

This flour, be it noted, comes from the United States: the laboring population of Jamaica, in spite of their alleged return to barbarism, now consuming large quantities of flour in place of the corn mealthe only imported article of food except a little salt fish to which, during the slave time, they were ever treated.

We also give, elsewhere, copied from the same paper, an account of an "Industry School," which would go to show that while sugar-making is attended to, the fact that the Jamaica people have souls, however disregarded by the large landed proprietors, is not wholly overlooked in humbler quarters. We give, also, another still more interesting article from another Jamaica paper, The Kingston Morning Journal, a letter, containing an account of the replanting with cane of one of those abandoned plantations over which the advocates of slaveabor have hurrahed and shouted so lustily. Great Valley Estate, the property in question, used formerly to be considered the second estate in value in the parish of Hanover. It comprises a freehold of four thousand acres, well situated and easy of access. It had made formerly five or six hundred he gsheads of sugar, and since emancipation upward of two hundred But, like all the other estates of whose abandonment we have heard, it had the misfortune to belong to a non-resident proprietor, and to be managed by an attorney who made himself famous for running out and throwing up all the estates with which he was connected. Though there was a large population near by, including the former slaves of the estate, he quarreled with them and then pretended that he could get no labor. Each succeeding crop became less, until some five or six years since the cattle were turned into the few remaining cane fields, the coppers scattered, the mill sold, the engine sent away, and the works left to fall in ruins. Of the ruinous condition of this once fine estate, the letter to which we refer contains a graphic account.

A few weeks since, this estate passed into the bands of a resident proprietor, who has determined again to reëstablish it. In the letter which we print elsewhere will be found an interesting account of the planting of the first cane, to which the neighboring black population joyously and gratuitously contributed both labor and plants from their wn sugar patches. This evidence of the growth of the idea of common interest between proprietor and laborer is a most fortunate sign for Jamaica. since it has been the hostility and suspicion with which-almost entirely through the fault and folly of old-time attorneys and overseers-these two classes have regarded each other, which has contributed more than anything else to diminish the sugar produce of the island. It is only necessary that the other abandoned estates should pass into hands of intelligent resident proprieters, and that they should be reëstablished with all the modern improvements in manufacture, to carry the production of sugar in Jamaica to a higher point than it has ever yet attained. These abandoned estates are already attracting attention. We find in The Colonial Standard of the 8th of June the following

"We have learned with much pleasure that among the passengers for this island, by the present steamer, is a gentleman mand Evans, who visits Jamaica with the intention of investing such an amount of capital as he may room for employing in the cultivation of sugar and avereason to believe that the improved prespect of Colonial agriculture is likely to tempt to support which has for a long time been sought for in vain; and our only hope is that the influence likely to be brought into immediate connection with the Colony may be sufficient to induce the Government to convert whether some active measures may not be immediately taken for increasing the supply of available labor."

The Falmouth Post, another Jamaica journal,

"Capitalists in England are not the only parties to whom we look for the restoration of the country to prosperity. We have capitalists among us who are determined to aid in the good work, and it is satisfactory to learn that the speculations into which they have already entered, have turned out well. Liberal offers are made for all the properties that are advertised to be sold by public auction or otherwise, and there is every probability that our annual export will be doubled as soon as the capabilities of the soil are fully developed. With the introduction of capital, integration of the right kind will follow as a matter of course, and an increased population will lead to the revival of commerce."

exival of commerce." Without looking, however, to immigrants from abroad, of which, except the recent ship-load of released slaves captured off the coast of Cuba, Jamaica has received none for several years, there s a considerable amount of resident labor available for sugar planting. Although a large part of the former slaves of Jamaica have become landed proprietors and are now engaged in raising provisions on their own lands-a result to which the precipi tate shandenment of sugar estates has not a little tended-still these cultivators are ready to dispose, for wages, of a certain portion of their labor. The Morning Journal, while expressing the epinion that there are portions of the island in which no amount of wages would tempt the laborers to give up their own lands and to reduce themselves to the condition of mere hired laborers, yet asserts that the pessabtry generally are willing to labor for wages o the extent of one task a day for four days in the week. To obtain this labor, however, overseers must adopt a different policy from that which The Cornicall Chronicle (printed in that part of the island in which the abandonment policy has been most general) describes as having reduced a fine estate of two or three hundred acres to a miserable pittance of forty.

"Rarely does he [i. e. the overseer] speak to the people without an oath; he continually mourns for the old slave system, and wishes he had the unlimited power of the lash, and thus to the people themselves—brutes and villians, rascals and secondrels are his usual epithets. What is the consequence! He laments he cannot get work done, complains the people have no interest in his welfare and that they rather would, than otherwise, see stock trespassing in his case fields, and will not lift a hand or move a foot to drive out the trespassers. The peasantry are by no drive out the trespassers. The peasantry are by no means bad peasantry, and this feeling would never have existed had the laborers been treated with even ordinary kindness. There is no scarcity of labor in this and neighboring parishes of this Island; a kind word goes a great way, rigid honesty in dealing with the feeple, and punctual payments will ensure to an estate an abundant supply. Let but any one make the experiment, and we will guarantee success."

No wonder that the stupid folly and ignorance of the English non-resident proprietors in entrusting their interests in such hands, should have resulted in a panic, of Te immediate operation of which The Falmouth Post gives the following account:

"During the period that proprietors and mortgagees manifested a desire to part with their broad acres, if one of the best cetates in the island were thrown into the market, the largest amount that could be obtained for it was £3,500 to £4,000, and many properties in favorable localities were sold for much less. The suicidal system of dismantling and ultimate abandonment was generally pursued; and in every district of the island, as the Reverend Dr. King forcibly remarkde, 'neglected fields, crumbling houses, fragmentary fences, noiseless machinery, were common sights, and soon became familiar to observation.' In a few instances, large freeholds were sold for prices absolutely insignificant; in others, offers to lease were rejected, and the work of destruction carried on to a fearful extent to the court in the transfer might ride a score insignificant; in others, offers to lease were rejected, and the work of destruction carried on to a fearful extent; on the south side, the traveler might ride a score of miles without seeing the least sign of cane cultivation; and in the county of Cornwall, even in those localities where labor is abundant, and the peasantry willing to accept low wages, estates were thrown up, and various causes assigned for doing so. One party declared that there was ne possibility of continuing the nanufacture of the staple products of the colony without protective duties—another contended that there could not be successful competition with foreign rivals while encouragement was held out to a certain extent by the British Government, to the prosecution of the Slave Trade—a third complained that continuous labor could not be procured from the peasantry without the payment of high wages, which none could afford—and on all sides, there was a general demand for the importation of immigrants at the cost of the public. The leasing of properties, and an improved, economical system of management were recommended, but the recommendation was unheeded; nothing would answer but aid from the Imperial Parliament, and this was refused." and this was refused.

All such panies, however, always have the beneficial effect of taking property out of the hands of persons unfit to manage it; and according to the ame journal, the recent rise in the price of sugar has led to vast speculations, and the raising up of a resident proprietary body. Estates are no "longer considered valueless; throughout the island ready purchasers are to be found; and "there is every prospect of returning prosperity." Jamaica, in fact, is passing through the same process which is resulting in the regeneration of Ireland. The lands are passing into the hands of pro prietors with the knowledge and means and common sense necessary to bring them into successful cultivation.

We printed yesterday a communication from the Controller making some revelations touching the cobbery of the people through the Street Department. Not long since we had an exhibit of the medus operandi in getting a hundred thousand dollars for work never done, through the disinterested award of referees. Within a few days the Board of Councilmen have voted to give out a large paving contract for \$2 09 per yard, when the lowest responsible bidder tried hard to get it at \$1 39; the difference amounting to six or seven thousand dollars. How and why the lowest bidder " arranged" to withdraw after urgently seeking the work, was not explained; but it is strongly suspected that the leaders of the majority knew more than they dared to tell. At any rate the city was robbed of the six or seven thousand dollars, and if the men who carried it through, in spite of the almost direct charge of knavery, were not well paid, they have not had their deserts.

In the case presented by the Controller we find the old story-a huge swindle on a contract not given to the lowest bidder, but to some favorite of the power that made the award. One Mr. Oscar Taylor received a contract in the Spring of 1856. He was not the lowest bidder; but the law was a fragile barrier, and he got the award. Under the bazardous system of advances upon work in progress, he has drawn \$15,540 from the Treasury. all upon the certificates of one Francis P. Vidal, City Surveyor. These calls for advances became rather suspiciously frequent, and the Controller finally shut down the gate, and sent a couple of competent and experienced men (Daniel Ewen and J. S. Serrell) to survey the work and report the facts. Their report developed a scandalous fraud on the part of the principal persons interested in the job. The work to be done was regulating and grading Fifty-fifth street from the Third to the Fifth avenue. The specifications give Taylor pay for 62,400 cubic yards earth-filling; the truth shows only 44,480 yards wanted; the fraud being only some 30 per fatal to usefulness. A child who listens to accu-30 per cent. The amount due for the work actually required did not exceed \$14,009 70. Taylor bas already been paid \$15,450 74, and there yet remains 23,215 cubic yards of earthfilling and 2.086 cubic yards of rock to be cut.

When it is recollected that the Street Department expends two millions per annum, mostly in jobs like this, and that by the arbitrary exercise of his sole judgment, the Commissioner can give contracts to his favorites at prices more remunerative than California gold mines, the people will not be at a loss to understand why Mayor Wood is ready to plunge us into civil war to grasp the tempting prize. He has already forced, at least into temporary possession of that Department, a man whose main business for years has been taking and jobbing contracts for street works; and it was the current report when he was appointed that he was directly interested in contracts then pending to the extent of \$40,000. How he could accommodate this business with the Charter, which makes it a misdemeanor for city officers to be interested in contracts, we do not know; probably as easily as Alderman McSpedon did, who was Corporation Printer up to the time of taking office, when the firm of McSpedon & Baker was easily

dissolved and the Alderman had no further interest To the monstrous rottenness of this Street De artment has been added the equal robbery of the Repairs and Supplies. It is estimated that a clever Street Commissioner can make \$100,000 a year for himself, beside paying half the election expenses of his party. What further amount of theft and perjury will be required to arouse the tax-payers to the protection of their pockets How many more millions will they pay to earich knaves and bullies, before they rise in their might and sweep away the foul brood forever ? How long shall the leading city of America be pointed out as a den of brigands, a byword for all that is dishonest and filthy? Of the \$7,000,000 drawn this year from the toil of honest men, full one-quarter is stolen by knaves, and another quarter goes for useless and wasteful jobs, to pay for votes to elect incompetent and dishonest men. How long shall these things continue?

A few days ago we published a communication from the Principal of a Normal School in New-York, which sufficiently demonstrated, without any commentary of our own, that the writer was deficient not merely in the graces of English rhetoric. but in the exactions of English grammar. This morning we print a note which we have received from "A Pupil in a Ward School," in which the neophyte, who probably owes more to domestic example than to any public and official training,

speech which have disgraced the lips of a teacher, and have offended, as we are glad to learn, the ears even of a pupil. Thus the blundering exercitation of our Normal friend, who certainly did not bestow upon his own production that care which he should devote to the themes composed by the misses committed to his charge, may, after all, prove most useful. He may, most unwittingly, have directed the minds of the people to his incapacity, and to that of others holding positions similar to his own. With the utmost respect we call the attention of the gentlemen constituting the Board of Education to this evidence of the fact that, with their sanction, and through their culpable carelessness, places, which the wise will agree with us in considering as among the most influential and responsible, have been obtained by the lowest and the falsest pretenses. There are many men of the greatest respectability in this city and elsewhere who are unable to write, or read, or speak the English language with accuracy. Many of these owe a cacography and cacophony, which with equal good sense they both avow and regret, to the cheat practiced upon their childhood-a fraud which, under the form of leading, only misdirected, and while professing to establish refinement, simply confirmed the worst collequial solecisms. But we are not aware that these persons, however versed they may be in commercial or in mechanic arts, are in the habit of tendering their services as instructors of the young; and we know many of them who would shrink, as if to do otherwise would be grievously immoral, from engaging, no matter how great might be the emolument, in any business for which they were consciously unfitted. On the other hand, the vocation of a school-teacher seems to be within the grasp of almost anybody who needs the attendant stipend and is without other employment. When we consider the lofty ideal of our public schools, so generally and so fondly exaggerated, and then recall their dull, driving and mechanical discipline, with the fragmentary culture of which alone they seem capable, we can only sigh over the long interval between buman profession and human practice. But this is not the place in which to enter upon those philosophical discussions which must always tempt he intelligent mind whenever the subject of education is presented. The problem of childly and of youthful training is yet unsolved, and whatever may be our own views, we do not propose to obtrude them upon this occasion. At the same time we claim for the writing and

peaking of the English language a position second to that of no other arts. We still regard with reverence the words which can alone fitly convey ideas, and the accurate collocation which can alone embody intellectual processes with useful precision. We recognize a certain morality in the dustiest rules of Murray; we think we can see why it is eminently fit and proper that a verb should agree with its nominative case in number and person; there is a religion in the intricacies of the subjunctive mood; there is a higher than any mere grammatical truth in our whole grammatical system, from the article to the conjunction. Considering the matter from the lowest point of view, there is a well-marked elegance, a refinement and, we had almost said, a truthfulness of character, invariably observable in that man who is accustomed scrupulously to weigh his words and fastidiously to construct his sentences. He respects the great gift which he has received from his Maker, and hesitates to abuse it; he pauses in awe before the wondrous wealth of speech with which he has been endowed; he thankfully accepts an inheritance, which not only makes his present decorous, but secures for him the wisdom, the truth and the beauty of past ages; and with such advantages, so indispensable to his progress and his happiness, he recoils from an abuse of the medium through which they have been attained. Moreover, as an indefinable grace attaches to that man who has mastered the resources of his vernacular, so a taint of coarseness and vulgarity is to be noticed in those who, while professing to have acquired, have neglected to acquire it. The want is permeating, and, in all the departments of education, almost cent. Of rock excavation the agreement pays for rate conversation at his father's table, holds at once, and by a sure justinct, in contempt a teacher who indulges in the superfluous sin of two negatives. One would almost rather decline to receive a new truth in science than to have it conveyed to him ungrammatically; and for this plain reason, that he perceives, almost intuitively, that, however great may be the discoverer, the poor man is unable to communicate his discovery with precision. But how much more painful must be our regret for that teacher who, guiltless of grammar, undertakes to instruct our children in grammar, and who, in thus stumbling upon the threshold, proves that he is utterly unworthy to enter the arcans of education

Two reasons have induced us to speak thus at length of the grammatical ignorance which so many teachers exhibit. The first is suggested by the general tone of our observations. As our schools are at present constituted, we think it perfectly demonstrable that a person who cannot teach the language of the country cannot teach anything else. If the established system were different, we might arrive at a different conclusion. and easily theorize about a school in which unlettered teachers would be useful, either as nurses, monitors or gymnics. But, compelled to accept our seminaries as they are, we have a right to claim an approximate return for lavish expenditure. Our second reason for such plainness of speech is that the art of writing the language seems to be falling into der Of the many letters intended for publication which are received at the office of THE TRIBUXE, few are properly written, and too many are unintelligible. They come from all classes of men; they are from mechanics, merchants and farmers; they almost always contain valuable information or welcome suggestions; and yet hardly one of them in ten is fit for our columns until we have corrected the spelling and restored the nominative cases to their bereaved verbs. This is our personal infliction; but a more public one will be found in the fact that beads of colleges, popular preachers, and officers of the Government are equally wicked-minded in their slaughter of honest English. These malefactors were educated in our public schools and colleges. We cannot anticipate an improvement in those who may, in this vicinity, succeed them, until we have teachers not wholly ignorant of the art of par-ing, and not wholly incapable of elegant construction. The agitation for a reform in the treatment of

merchant seamen, which began in Liverpool, seems to have received the earnest attention of the leading mercaptile communities of this country. In Boston and Philadelphia, as well as in this city, the merchants have resolved to do what they can toward abatisg the evils complained of. It was evideat that a large share of the abuses in question grew out of the entire irresponsibility of sailcomplains of the vulgarities and inaccuracies of ors, and their employers rightly argued that The South confesses itself unable to reconcile

by making them provident and self-reliant a large amount of good would result. With this object in view they have resolved that from today henceforth they will pay no more advances to seamen. In lieu of this they will give a bonus of 10 per cent. to all who stay by the ship to the end of the voyage, as well as furnish them with good clothing at cost price. Yesterday the merchants of this city held a large and influential meeting, when they reiterated their resolution, and also declared that it was desirable to increase largely the number of native American seamen-an object which could only be attained by rendering the service comfortable and respectable, so that young men of character and enterprise might find motives to choose the scafaring life. They also declared that the brutal and violent treatment of many officers toward their menwas a great bar to the prosperity of the service, causing decent and capable people to shun it altogether. As they said, such conduct in future should disqualify an officer for all further service. Ship-owners, too, are admonished to carefully serutinize the claims and characters of those aspiring to command, in order that the crews of ships sailing under their orders may always be treated with kindness and consideration. Sailors, after shipping, are henceforth to live on shipboard until the sailing of the vessel, if they desire it. It would appear from these resolutions, and the character of the gentlemen who have determined to abide by them, that the good work of improving the merchant marine will not stop here, but go steadily onward to a crowning and complete success. That this may be the case is our earnest hope; and we trust that in future years the seamen of New-York will remember the First of July, 1857, as the anniversary of a memorable improvement in their condition.

The N. Y. Times has a leader in which it takes the Free-State men of Kansas to task for not allowing themselves to be befooled by Walker and the bogus Convention. The following is an extract:

"They do this in the face of the fact that the Presi "They do this in the face of the fact that the President, of whose behavior in regard to them they had so much reason to complain, has been succeeded in his office by a Chief Magistrate whose intentions, if they are to be inferred from his acts, are widely different from those of his predecessor—that the Territorial Governors who had made matters in Kansas constantly worse by their intrigues with the worst enem es of the people of Kansas have been replaced by a Governor whose words and whose deeds have satisfied the most high-spirited of the friends of Kansas, and that the exigencies of party consistency, as well as the decencies high-spirited of the friends of Kansas, and that the exigencies of party consistency, as well as the decencies of efficial life, compel the National Government to recognize as binding upon the people of Kansas the acts of a past Legislature, in itself, very possibly, to the last degree offensive, but certainly accepted as a Legislature by the Congress of the United States."

Will The Times be good enough to tell us what are the acts of President Buchanan from which his intentions can be inferred to be "widely different" from those of his predecessor? Does The Times. refer to the retention of Jeffreys Lecompte in office, whom Pierce proposed to supersede, or to the fact that Mr. Buchanan has given so many Federal offices in Kansas to notorious Border Ruffians, several of whom are or ought to be under indictment for murder, robbery and arson?

Buchanan has replaced Geary by Walker. Is that a change calculated to secure the confidence of the Free-State men? Partisans of Walker, if they were discreet, would be careful about making allusions to "intrigues with the worst enemies of the people of Kansas.

When and where was the bogus Legislature of Kansas "accepted as a Legislature by the Congress

of the United States"? The admitted facts with respect to this bogus Constitutional Convention, with which the Free-State men of Kansas refuse to have anything to do, are these: "1. That no man could vote at this Kansas election upless his name stood enrolled on a Registry ordered by the bogus Legislature, to be " made by their creatures alone, no Free-State

' man having any voice or influence in making it up: 2. That nothing like half the Free-State citizens of Kansas-even of those who had been such previous to the 15th of last March-were enrolled on that Registry, while the time for adding to it or in any manner correcting it had passed; 3. That no census-taker and registry-

Free-State settlements, while in Leavenworth, Douglas and other contested Counties, all the · Pro-Slavery and but a fraction of the Free-State men were registered; 4. That the greater number of the overwhelmingly Free-State Counties

bad been vouchsafed no census and no registry at all, and so could not possibly choose delegates te this bogus Convention; and 5. No delegates were even apportioned to a majority of those "Counties, though Stanton (in Walker's absence) had authority to make a seasonable registry in such Counties, in case the begus officials should fail to do it."

Such are the facts respecting this bogus Convention, and because the Free State men, whom no "exigency of party consistency" impels to it. do not choose to join Walker in recognizing as good and birding upon them a Convention thus constituted, The New-York Times undertakes to rebuke them and call them to account!

We had heard that the private secretary of Gov. Walker was a correspondent of The Times. We begin now to think that he has been admitted into the editorial columns.

The South is overhauling Mr. Buchanan's organ. The point in question is, of course, Squatter Sovereignty, as it is illustrated in Kansas. It seems that the other day The Union declared against submitting to the people of that Perritory the Coustitution about to be formed by the bogus Convention. Then the official journal used this language:

"The Democratic, conservative portion of the country will regard as 'the people' of Kansas only such as are now uniting to frame a form of government in accordance with the provisions of law and not those who are seeking to paralyze the popular will by illegal subterfuges and the quibbles of fanateism. Whatever the Constitution may be—whether recognizing or excluding Slavery, or silent in regard to the institution—it will be viewed as the expression of the soil. stitution—it will be viewed as the expression of the will of the prople of Kansas, as those who frame it will act under the Federal Constitution, and in a manner recognized by the organic law."

This explicit condemention and repudiation of the promises with which Gov. Walker has from the first sought to ensnare the Free-State men of Kansas, was hardly printed before the same organ of Mr. Buchanan saw fit to express itself on the question as follows:

question as follows:

"Is the C nstitution thus formed approved by the people of Kaneas, and does it reflect their will on the addesion, not only of Slavery, but upon all others? If it does, every one will say that with that Constitution, whether slave, free, or silent on that point, she should be admitted as a State. If it does not, then no one will pretend for a moment that a Constitution condemned by a majority of the people should be forced upon them, no natter under what forms and by what authority adopted. Granting the correctness of the proposition just stated, we ask how can that fast, so important to be known, be ascertained? We will not say that there is no other mode of ascertaining it, but we will say that the most satisfactory and conclusive exidence that the Constitution is approved by the people will not the most satisfactory and conclusive evidence that the Constitution is approved by the peo-ple, will be the ratification of it by them at the polls,"